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ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. FIRST NAMED INVENTOR CONFIRMATION NO. APPLICATION NO. FILING DATE 07/09/2003 Masayuki Tsuchiya 000138A 9222 10/615,193 **EXAMINER** 38834 7590 04/05/2006 WESTERMAN, HATTORI, DANIELS & ADRIAN, LLP IP, SIKYIN 1250 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, NW **ART UNIT** PAPER NUMBER SUITE 700 WASHINGTON, DC 20036 1742

DATE MAILED: 04/05/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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Application No.	Applicant(s)
10/615,193	TSUCHIYA ET AL.
Examiner	Art Unit
Sikyin Ip	1742
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DATE OF THIS COMMUNI 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a	reply be timely filed NTHS from the mailing date of this communication. BANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
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January 2006.	
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Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.E). 11, 453 O.G. 213.
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•	(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d). d Office Action or form PTO-152.
gn priority under 35 U.S.C. §	§ 119(a)-(d) or (f).
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.	
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage 	
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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The factual inquiries set forth in Graham v. John Deere Co., 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

- 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
 - 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
- 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over WO98/10111 (English equivalent USP 6136101 to Sugawara et al. Both are listed in PTO-1449).

Sugawara in col. 13, EXAMPLE II, and Table 4 discloses the features including the claimed steps of heating Fe-based alloy within the claimed heating rate. The heating rate is for temperature between eutectoid temperature and eutectic temperature. Because there is no starting temperature recited in instant claims; thus, instant heating temperature range reads on A1 or eutectoid temperature as disclosed by Sugawara. As stated in In re Peterson, 315 F.3d 1325, 1329-30, 65 USPQ2d 1379,

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1382 (Fed. Cir. 2003), that "A <u>prima facie</u> case of obviousness typically exists when the ranges of a claimed composition overlap the ranges disclosed in the prior art". In instant case, material, temperature, and heating rate are overlapped. Accordingly, it would have been prima facie obvious for an ordinary skill artisan motivated by a reasonable expectation of success to use the known heating rate for improve material properties in order to obtain all of the known benefits. In re Aller, et al., 105 USPQ 233.

With respect to the instant claimed temperature gradient that it is no more than reciting uniform heating which is contemplated within ambit of ordinary skill artisan for uniform properties.

Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over reference as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of acknowledged prior art admission.

Sugawara discloses the features substantially as claimed as set forth in the rejection above except for step of setting a sonic velocity. However, acknowledged prior art admission in paragraph bridging pages 13-14 of instant specification discloses it is conventional to use ultrasonic velocity to inspect cast metal in the same field of endeavor or the analogous metallurgical art. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of the cited references at the time the invention was made to use ultrasonic velocity for inspect cast product because it is conventional and an ordinary skill artisan motivated by a reasonable expectation of success to use the known process in order to obtain all of the known benefits. In re Aller, et al., 105 USPQ 233.

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Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed January 20, 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicants' argument as set forth in instant remarks is noted. But, applicants fail to point out the temperature difference between A1 and eutectoid temperature.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Applicant is reminded that when amendment and/or revision is required, applicant should therefore specifically point out the support for any amendments made to the disclosure. See 37 C.F.R. § 1.121 and 37 C.F.R. Part §41.37 (c)(1)(v).

Examiner Correspondence

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to S. Ip whose telephone number is (571) 272-1241. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday from 5:30 A.M. to 2:00 P.M.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dr. Roy V. King, can be reached on (571)-272-1244.

The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

SIKYIN IP PRIMARY EXAMINER ART UNIT 1742

S. Ip April 2, 2006